

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Wigle and Courier."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

The Elections To-day.

The result of to-day's elections will be awaited with deep interest throughout the length and breadth of the country. The fact that the political complexion of the next Congress is to be determined gives the contest a national significance. The campaign in several States has been marked by much bluster and buncome. On the part of the Democrats, who, as usual, claim a clean sweep from New Hampshire to California. But these ante election predictions on the part of the Democrats have now become a regular feature of their campaign work, and but little attention is paid to this worn out scheme of attempting to stampede the voters. It will be remembered that in our own election the Democrats carried Maine every day for several weeks prior to the 13th of September, when the Republicans discounted their claim by rolling up the largest plurality for the State ticket that has been polled for years in a non-Presidential contest. In Massachusetts the Democrats are employing just the same tactics.

The Mugwump-Democratic-free-trade combination assert that Andrew and Foster are bound to be elected, but they have no faith in their own predictions. Massachusetts is so strongly Republican on a full vote that their strength may of itself prove an element of weakness to the Republicans by injecting into the contest a feeling of over-confidence. Should this feeling prevail to any extent it will, of course, result in a falling off in the total vote and a consequent reduction of the Republican plurality, but that the Republicans of the Bay State are going to lay back and permit the Democrats to elect them we do not believe for a moment. The Republican State ticket will doubtless be elected, the only question being the size of the plurality. The Democrats are making a hard fight in the Congressional districts, especially in the third where they have pitted Leopold Morse against Mr. Ranney. Morse, of course, has the support of the Administration, Mr. Ranney having made himself particularly obnoxious to the Pan-Electoral statesmen by his scathing review of that disgraceful scandal. It is to be hoped that the Republicans of the district will do their duty to-day and see that Mr. Ranney is returned. The delegation in Congress now stands eleven Republicans and one Democrat and this division can be maintained if the Republicans get to the polls as they ought; otherwise the Democrats may make a gain.

In New Hampshire the Democrats have resorted to the Morey letter tactics and have scattered broadcast a letter purporting to have been written by Col. Sawyer, but in reality a most basefaced forgery. The latest advices from the State, however, are to the effect that the Republicans will elect their State ticket and have a majority in the Legislature, thus ensuring the return of a Republican Senator. In Connecticut the Democrats under the guidance of that tricky politician, Mr. Barnum, are making their strongest fight for members of the Legislature, Barnum having his eye on the United States Senate, but his ambition will hardly be gratified this year. The Legislature is to-day Republican and it is not at all probable that the Democrats can wipe out their majority. A majority over all elects in that State, and should there be no choice of Governor by the people the matter will go to the Legislature, thus ensuring Republican success.

In New York the election of the Republican Judge of the Court of Appeals is generally admitted. The contest in the State comes on the Assembly. The Senate, which is now Republican by a majority of nine votes, holds over and but little doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Republicans to retain a working majority on a joint ballot. This will of course return a Republican Senator. Great interest is felt in the Mayoralty contest in New York city, where there are three candidates in the field. We do not look for the election of Mr. Roosevelt although it is among the possibilities. The Republicans, however, have made a plucky contest and show a remarkable degree of confidence in the result, while the Democrats are manifestly anxious.

New Jersey is usually a safe Democratic state in gubernatorial elections, but the indications point to a close contest this year. Here also the election of a Senator is pending with the chances strongly in favor of the return of Mr. Sewell, the present Republican encumbrance. The Democrats claim that the result in Philadelphia is in doubt, but the only doubt seems to be whether the Republicans will carry the State by a large, or small plurality. The news from the West is generally of an encouraging character.

There is no doubt that the Republicans will increase their strength in the House of Representatives, but we hardly expect to see them wipe out the present Democratic majority as has been predicted in some quarters. If we could have a fair vote the Republicans would have a good working majority in the popular branch of Congress, but the indications point to a determined effort on the part of the Southern Bourbons to steal from the Republicans even the few districts they now control, and a solid Bourbon delegation from the South. In the next Congress is not altogether improbable. This evil is a menace to the welfare of the country and should arouse the Republicans of the North to the necessity of strengthening the hands of the protectionists in Congress.

The So-Called "Reformers."

The Boston Herald of Monday had a notice in black type "warning" the public not to be deceived by the page of political matter that appeared in the Sunday Herald headed "Victory," as it was an advertisement paid for at regular rates. A similar effusion appeared in the Sunday Globe, the very scaly productions being the work of those high minded individuals known as Mugwumps, who, if taken at their own estimation, would not stoop to do a mean act. Of course their intention was to catch any voters who might be influenced by the idea of being on the winning side, and to do this resorted to the reprehensible course of issuing the announcement that the success of the Mugwump-Democratic ticket was assured when they knew there was not the least foundation for the claim.

We have always contended that the professional Mugwump was the meanest and most unscrupulous of all politicians, and the Mugwump committee in Massachu-

sets amply sustain the charge. Professing to be better than the average politician, the Mugwump lie, cheat and for aught we know steal when a political point is to be gained, with a boldness that shows them to be adepts at the business. This paid advertisement in the "Herald," which is a worthy organ for such a party, was a deception pure and simple. Of such is the party of so-called reform.

American Protection.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"The whole country is again learning the oft-repeated lesson that no hand devoted to one industry can hope for much success." It's strange that a writer of note should have occasion to speak thus in 1886. The truth conveyed in his sentence is the oldest of political truisms. It is the truth which existence made the organization of society a necessity. The first great industry was husbandry of fruits or stocks; manufacturers rapidly appeared in the wake of peace. At first there was apparent antagonism between the two, but which, as industries prevailed. Lamentably, and those lived would have been the independence of the Southern States, had they succeeded in their attempted revolt. Their lands would have been too desirable to Europe for a continued polity of old world non-intervention; and the weakness of a one-industry people would have made them an easy prey to some of the great powers.

Even so late as 1890 half a continent devoted almost exclusively to one industry, that of cotton growing, resisted by force of the growing prosperity of the other half, which, indeed, industries prevailed. Lamentably, and those lived Spain was once a mercantile, maritime and manufacturing nation, and in those days she was mistress not only of the seas but of most of the lands of the world; she began to concentrate herself on agriculture, and retired into permanent obscurity. Venice, of necessity, experienced a like vicissitude from an exactly opposite cause. Commerce was her sole industry; agriculture did not and could not exist within her borders.

While the great powers of Venice, Spain and Portugal were beginning their downward slope, England began to milk her hitherto solitary industry of agriculture with all that the other powers meddled with; and it is by this multiplicity of industries that she has so long kept herself in the van of Europe, and, indeed, until the American idea of protection to a majority of American industries began to bear fruit, she kept herself in the vanguard of the world.

It was only when one branch of her industries—that of manufactures—had duly dwarfed another—that of agriculture—that she tolerated the idea of free trade, and then (in the first place) only in grain to feed her famishing workmen. Afterward she adopted the theory of almost universal freedom of trade, but it was only the theory. The fact of protection to all she desired to be protected she has always jealously conserved. It is true that she gave to all nations the right of sending nearly all kinds of manufactured goods to her ports without duty, but this was equivalent to giving a beggar the right to board at a \$5 a day hotel. The other nations had no manufactured goods to export to her.

Not until she had well nigh crushed out the manufactures of her European rivals by a rigid system of protection to her own did she invite them to the Barmedice feast of free trade. When her own long-protected manufactures had almost slain the decayed nation to export woolen cloths to Liverpool, duty free, Spain had no longer woolen cloth to export; her dependence on the one industry of agriculture had made her poor, but she had wool, and England wanted wool. Her free trade policy cheapened raw wool and did not cheapen her manufactured wool.

All of England's colonies have followed the teachings of their mother, Canada and the Australian provinces adopt a protective policy and will maintain it until they are as relatively independent as England was when she made her nominal free trade departure. The United States has wisely acted in like manner. The real question before the people is, One industry or many industries? Cotton growing or cotton growing plus cotton manufacturing? Iron producing, or iron producing plus iron manufacturing? And so with wool, hides, lumber, and whatever is native to our soil or matured on our farms.

The rumor of a "fair trade" as opposed to a "free trade" party is England, only additional evidence that England is hostile to real free trade. That which she has called free trade was only free trade in articles which she could not produce in sufficient quantity for her own demands, payment being made in articles which were protected by her cheap labor or by the skill which she had gained from long experience.

The growing nations of Europe—Germany and Russia—have not fallen into England's "fair trade" trap. They have marked the fate of Spain, Greece, Portugal, Austria, and all the one-industry nations. It is hardly probable that our people will deliberately forgo the advantages of a system which protects all industries and under which all have been strengthened and many created.

Special Notices.

HOME CIRCLE.

Regular meeting of the "True Council" No. 21, at 8 P.M., this Tuesday evening. A full account is requested.

PER ORDER.

Nov. 2

DR. HUNT

has returned from his vacation and will attend

call to usual.

Oct. 29

REMEMBER,

That your orders for those

LARGE

ST. L. STEESES

FOR SUNDAY,

should be left with

THAXTER & WISH.

9 to 11 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M. Sunday.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

T. H. THAXTER & WISH,

35 Merchantile Square.

Com. copy

LOST.

Saturday evening, somewhere between Main and Franklin street, a small and hand bag, containing a number of valuable articles.

The owner shall be suitably rewarded by leaving his name and address.

OSCAR F. PATTEN,

112 Franklin Street.

Nov. 2

MISS DUNMORE

will inform her pupils that she has returned to Boston.

She has resumed her instruction in Flute and Guitar.

11w

ART OPENING.

MRS. R. A. WEBSTER

has a special opening and sale of

LADY GOODS AND NOVELTIES.

At her

ART PARLORS, - 77 STATE STREET.

Nov. 2

Violin and Viola.

Rooms at Wheedon's Music Store,

RESIDENCE, NO. 6 THOMAS STREET.

Nov. 2

O. A. CUSHING,

TEACHER OF

EXCURSIONS!

MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

And all Intermediate Points.

October 12th and 26th.

Nov. 1 November 9th and 23d.

Comfortable Steamer Cars.

All Expenses Personally Paid.

Only One Charge of Cars from Maine to California.

RATES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

For further particulars, call on or address,

A. W. BENSON, Ticket Agent,

M. C. Depot, Bangor, Me.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, in the important series of cases known as the Pacific National Bank cases, brought here by writ of error and appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. There are ten cases, but the opinion of this court, which was delivered by Justice Matthews, was written with especial reference to the case of John P. Delano, applicant and plaintiff in error, against Peter Butler.

These cases arise out of the suit brought by the receiver of the insolvent Pacific National Bank of Boston against John P. Delano to enforce the latter's liability as holder of thirty shares of the bank's stock, including thirty shares of the so-called "new stock" created by the increase in the bank's capital made by a resolution of the directors in the autumn of 1881. Delano admits the ownership of thirty shares, but contests his liability on the other thirty shares which comprise part of the new stock. Delano claims that as the act increasing the capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 was illegal, contrary to law and void, and that the alleged thirty shares of new stock never had any existence.

He also contends that by his subscription for thirty shares of the proposed new stock he never became liable on account of the debts of the Bank beyond the thirty shares of valid stock. Delano further maintains that by his contribution in January, 1882, by an amount equal to the par value of all the stock ever held by him, towards the fund used in payment of the debts of the house, the bank then being insolvent, he, in law, discharged his liability as a stockholder in the bank. The court holds that the increase of capital stock was legal; that all of the requirements were complied with and the fact that the entire amount of \$500,000 increase was opposed to Senator Sewell's re-election. Mr. Blaine will be the guest of Senator Sewell until to-morrow, when he will visit Philadelphia. He will go to New York to-morrow night.

H. J. JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Reception Tendered in Jersey City.

Last Speech of the Campaign.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 1. An informal reception was tendered Mr. Blaine and Benjamin F. Howey, Republican candidate for Governor, by the Hudson County Democratic Club at the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. Blaine came from Newark on the noon train, accompanied by ex-Congressman George A. Halsey. He was at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot by 12.30 P. M. There were about 300 persons present at the reception. Responding to a speech by Mr. Blaine mounted a chair and said he came here to thank the great friends in advance of the day after tomorrow, when we will exchange congratulations.

The sides were bright everywhere. I have been in New Jersey, but they will be bright the day after tomorrow.

Our friend, the Governor, at the conclusion of his speech there were calls for Gretes Cleveland, Democratic mayor of the city, who was introduced as "the man who has done more for Cleveland than any man in the city and was followed by Mr. Blaine to Jersey City and was followed by Mr. Halsey who made a few remarks. Mr. Blaine left on the 1.30 train for Trenton where he spoke this afternoon.

He addressed an immense audience in Cam-

den, N. J., Nov. 1. Mr. Blaine addressed an audience of 5,000 people in the City Armory to-night, when 3000 were present to give him a hearty welcome.

With the wildest enthusiasm. He addressed was a repetition of his Pennsylvania speeches and was confined wholly to the discussion of the tariff and the Sherman bill.

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